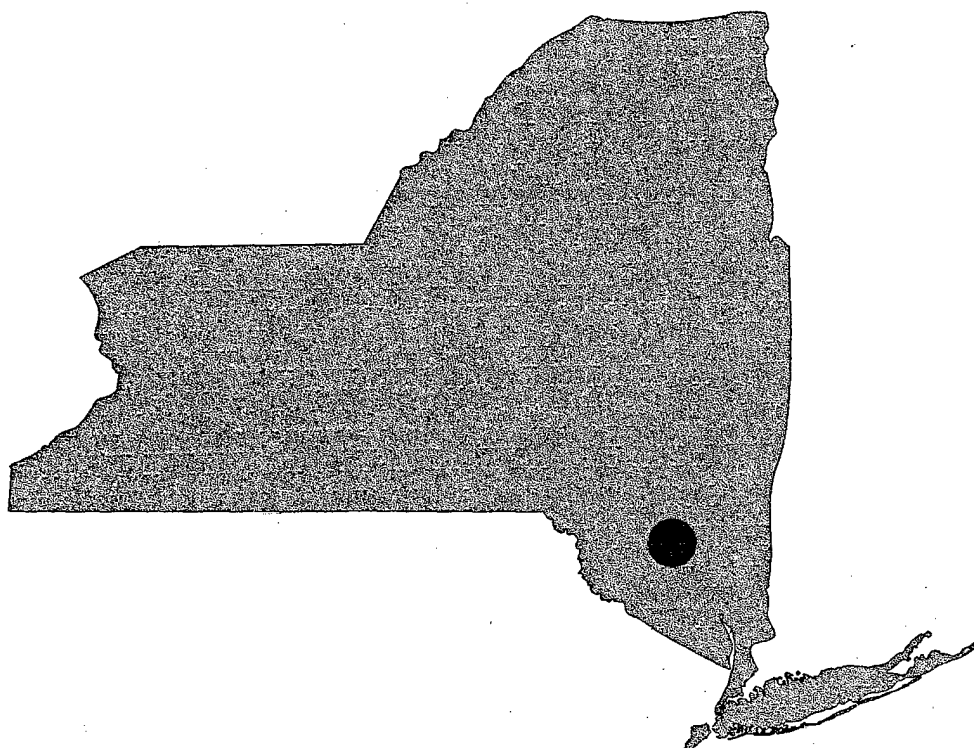


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 55**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army with complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L.101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate, and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 55**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist the United States Military Academy in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for the United States Military Academy began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the New York State Museum, Albany, and the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Waterford. The records search was performed in May 1995 and sought to identify any work on the academy that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. A draft Section 6 Summary letter is enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairperson (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

A 1920 review of New York archaeology (Parker 1920) did not note any sites in the vicinity of West Point. The earliest documentation of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the United States Military Academy is a manuscript prepared by Schrabisch (1936) that identified five prehistoric sites located on the Academy grounds.

Temple University produced three reports (Crozier 1976; Rood 1975a, 1975b) concerning the restoration of Fort Putnam (site number A071-09-0011), a Revolutionary War fort constructed in 1778. The fort is part of a complex of Revolutionary War sites recorded on the Academy grounds. A cultural resources investigation conducted by Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. for the Stony Lonesome II Housing Project identified twenty-two hutment, redoubt, and battery sites dating to the Revolutionary War occupation of the area by American troops (Glover and Doucette 1990). Two of these redoubts were the subject of a preservation plan prepared by John Milner and Associates, Inc. (1995).

Identification of more recent historic properties and assessment of their significance has been the goal of several investigations at the Academy. Pieper (1987) documented the Ice House, and in the same year, Mariani and Associates, Architects (1987) conducted a survey of significant family housing quarters. Heritage America, Ltd., conducted an eligibility study of the Dassori farmstead, a historic farmstead located on the Academy property (Oberon 1994).

In addition to the survey for the Stony Lonesome II Housing Project, there have also been a survey for a proposed drop zone and athletic facility (Eisenberg and Halpern 1980), documentation for a proposed golf course redesign (Oberon *et al.* 1992), and a survey of a proposed timber sale (Fuerst and Abel 1994).

Patrice Halin, Cultural Resources Officer at the Academy, stated that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory (CERL) developed a predictive model for archaeological sites in 1988 and that she has conducted numerous surveys on the Academy grounds since arriving in 1993 (telephone conversation, 26 April 1995). Neither the CERL report nor Ms. Halin's reports have been filed with the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau.

The archaeological investigations conducted thus far have consisted of building surveys, systematic surveys to identify archaeological resources, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the Academy's mission. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, debitage, ceramics, and animal bone, as well as historic ceramics, metal, bricks, and glass. No human remains have been excavated.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 24 ft³ of archaeological materials and less than 1 linear foot of documentation have been identified for the U.S. Military Academy. These materials are presently stored at the following repositories:

Bear Mountain Museum, Bear Mt., New York	156 artifacts
Fort Drum Curation Facility, Watertown, New York	2 ft ³ artifacts, <1 linear ft. documentation
Heritage America, Ltd., Middletown, New York	12 ft ³ (7571 artifacts)
New York State Museum, Albany, New York	~1 ft ³ (31+ artifacts)
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	~7 ft ³
United States Military Academy, West Point, New York	~1 ft ³

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from The United States Military Academy* (Appendix III) provides information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the Academy. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts, and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the Academy.

NAGPRA-Related Items

No human remains or funerary objects were identified in a review of the archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews. The final determination of any unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the U.S. Military

Academy collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on the United States Military Academy are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; and Appendix V is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

According to the maps provided by Goddard (1978:Fig. 1, 2) and Bragdon (1990:Map 4.1), at the time of European contact (circa 1600) the Delaware inhabited the area now occupied by the United States Military Academy.

The Delaware is the name given to bands of Native Americans that were linguistically and culturally similar although they did not form a single political unit. Linguistically, the Delaware are divided into the northern or Munsie-speaking, and the southern or Unami-speaking communities. The Unami-speakers are further divided into Northern Unami and Southern Unami dialects (Goddard 1978:213-4). The Esopus, Munsie-speakers, occupied the area of West Point at the time of European contact. The Esopus were displaced from the area at a relatively early date: during the Esopus War with the Dutch (1663-1664), the Esopus sought refuge with the Minisink on the upper Delaware River (Goddard 1978:221).

By the end of Dutch rule (1664), the various bands composing the Delaware had become consolidated in fewer, smaller groups further inland. The Minisink, including the Esopus and Wappinger, became known as the Munsee and moved westward to the Susquehanna River valley (Goddard 1978:221). At the same time, the Southern Unami began migrating to the lower Allegheny and Upper Ohio river valleys. By 1750, the Southern Unami had formed the nucleus of the modern Delaware tribe (Goddard 1978:222). Some of the Northern Unami joined the Munsee along with members of the Shawnee (Goddard 1978:222). The remaining Northern Unami joined the Iroquois on what is now the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, Canada (Goddard 1978:222).

The westward migration of these groups from their homelands in the present-day states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware began in the seventeenth century. Some Delaware bands attempted to remain in the east: the Dutchess County Wappinger lost their lands and joined the Mahicans at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. This combined group of Delaware and

Mahican eventually found their way to Wisconsin. There they were joined by some of the Munsee who returned from Canada (Goddard 1978:222).

During the eighteenth century, Delaware tribal territories extended from New Jersey to the Ohio Valley (Goddard 1978a:Fig.1 and Fig.2). By the end of the century, the Delaware had fragmented.

During the early nineteenth century, groups of Delaware were living in southwestern Arkansas along the Red River, in Missouri at Cape Girardeau, and in Indiana along the White River. The Delaware in Missouri moved to a reservation in northeastern Kansas by 1831 (Goddard 1978:224). The Delaware in Arkansas eventually moved to Texas but were later forced off their lands and joined Delawares in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1859 (Goddard 1978:224). After the Civil War, the Delaware in Kansas exchanged their lands for allotted lands in the Cherokee Nation in northeastern Oklahoma. The Unami Delaware purchased rights in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1867 and obtained full Cherokee citizenship in 1890. These are known today as the Registered Delaware. The remaining Delaware in Oklahoma form the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma in Caddo County, also known as the Absentee Delaware.

Today, Delaware live in Oklahoma, Kansas, Idaho, Wisconsin, and Ontario. The Delawares in Wisconsin are known as the Munsee and are now living among the Stockbridge-Munsee of Wisconsin Tribe, while in Ontario, the Delaware are known as the Moravians (Waldman 1988:80). The federally recognized tribes among the Delaware are: the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma and the Stockbridge-Munsee of Wisconsin Tribe.

The 1978 Indian Land Claims map (U.S.G.S. n.d.) does not indicate any adjudications of land in the area of West Point, New York. However, during the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases, the Delaware were adjudicated four areas of land held historically during their move west. These are located in northern Ohio, eastern Ohio, central Indiana, and southern Indiana.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the Academy. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and the address of the tribal representatives (Appendix II) for the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin, the only federally recognized tribes that may be culturally affiliated with the collections.

In addition to these recognized tribes, two groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition as Delaware tribes. The Delaware-Muncie of Kansas filed a letter of intent to petition in July 1978, but have yet to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:5). The petition of the Delawares of Idaho is listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as being incomplete as of 10 December 1979 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6). Since they have not been recognized as of the date of this report, neither group constitutes an "Indian Tribe" as defined under NAGPRA.

The petition of the Munsee-Thames River Delaware of Colorado was denied effective 3 January 1983 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:3).

Initial consultation with the federally recognized tribe should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) and 43 CFR Part 10 (implementing regulations) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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Pieper, Richard D.

- 1987 *Documentation of the Ice House (Building #644), United States Military Academy, West Point, New York HABS #NY-5708-58.* Ms. on file at New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau.

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1936 The Archeology of Southern New York, Reference Number NYSM-7541.
Manuscript on file, New York State Museum, Albany.

U.S.G.S.

n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological
Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

APPENDIX I

**DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER
FOR THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK**

[Academy Header]

Mr. Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Executive Committee
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Mr. Snake:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by the United States Military Academy that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Delaware. The United States Military Academy has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The United States Military Academy is responsible for collections that include approximately 24 cubic feet of artifacts and associated documents. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1985 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and animal bone, historic materials such as building materials, ceramics, and metal fragments, and associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying the Delaware because some of these materials were found in, or around, the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Delaware. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Academy POC] regarding any of these issues, at [POC phone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the United States Military Academy and the Delaware on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE TRIBE

[Academy Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by the United States Military Academy that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. The United States Military Academy has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The United States Military Academy is responsible for collections that include approximately 24 cubic feet of artifacts and associated documents. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1985 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and animal bone, historic materials such as building materials, ceramics, and metal fragments, and associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Delaware descendants in your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Academy POC] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the United States Military Academy and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBE

Delaware:

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Mr. Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Executive Committee
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
Ph. (405) 247-2448
Fax: (405) 247-9393

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin

Virgil Murphy, President
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Council
N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, Wisconsin 54416
(715) 793-4111
(715) 793-4299 FAX

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the Academy and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From:

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector
Bear Mountain Museum	Jack Focht	(914) 786-2701	Cohn's Hook; Catalog No. AW-1 to 8	NYSM 549; or WTP-20-3; or Bear Mountain Museum 2-0		
Bear Mountain Museum	Jack Focht	(914) 786-2701	Thayer Hotel Catalog No's. AA-1 to 113; AK-1 to 35, AW-1 to -18; AE-1; AN-1, .2; AS-1, -.2; AO-1; CV-1; AP-1; AD-1 to -5	Bear Mountain Museum 9-0		Don Meyers - Donor
Bear Mountain Museum	Jack Focht	(914) 786-2701	Wyant Farm Catalog No's. AA-1; AS-1	Bear Mountain Museum 11-0		
Fort Drum Archaeological Curation Facility	David Fuerst	(315) 772-4165	Popolopen Timber Sale	A07109. 00.943	May 11 - 23, 1994	David M. Fuerst
Heritage America, Ltd.	Stephen J. Oberon		Dassori Farmstead	A07109.000942	Aug. 1993	Stephen J. Oberon
Heritage America, Ltd.	Stephen Oberon	(914) 341-2353	West Point Golf Course		1992	Stephen J. Oberon
New York State Museum	Lisa M. Anderson	(518) 474-5813	Putnam Lake 1970. 10, 47534.000			
New York State Museum	Lisa M. Anderson	(518) 474-5813	Thayer Farm 1913. 63, 25620 to 624 & 25631, 25632	NYSM 549		
Temple University	Muriel Kirk-Patrick	(215) 204-1418	Fort Putnam Redoubt, NY	A07109.0011	1975	E.E. Rood
United States Military Academy	Patrice Halin	(914) 938-2422	Stony Lonesome II	A07109. 000923 to .000942	Aug. - Sep. 1990	The Public Archeolog Lab., Inc.

of Archaeological Collections From: United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC]

As of March 1996

Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Sec
		8 Artifacts	Lithic Debitage	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
	Don Meyers - Donor	146 Artifacts	Projectile Points; Stone Tools, Lithic, Debitage; Prehistoric Ceramics	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
		2 Artifacts	Projectile Point; Stone Tool	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
May 11 - 23, 1994	David M. Fuerst	2 cu. ft.; < 1 linear ft.	Lithics	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifact Description	No
Aug. 1993	Stephen J. Oberon	7,571 Objects	Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramic, Plastic, Rubber, Faunal, Leather	Historic	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
1992	Stephen J. Oberon	12 cu. ft.	Faunal, Glass, Metal, Shell	Historic 19th Century	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
		1 Artifact	Projectile Point	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
		> 30 Artifacts	Projectile Points; Stone Tools	Prehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
1975	E.E. Rood	~ 7 cu. ft.	Historic Metal, Glass	Historic 18th Century	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
Aug. - Sep. 1990	The Public Archeology Lab., Inc.	~ 1 cu. ft.		Prehistoric 18th Century Military	Unknown, Euro-American	Archival & Artifact Description	No

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifact Description	No
rehistoric	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
rehistoric 19th Century	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
rehistoric	Unknown	Artifacts	No
rehistoric 18th Century	Euro-American	Archival Research, Artifact Analysis	No
rehistoric 18th Century Military	Unknown, Euro-American	Archival & Artifact Description	No

APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on Academy property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC] as of March 1996

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : John Milner Associates, Inc.

Title : Draft Preservation Plan: Redoubts No's. 1 and 2 at The Stony Lonesome II Housing Facility, United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York, Legacy Resource Management Project.

Series :

Date : 01/25/95 Length : 171 Contract Number : DACW51-94-D-0035, Work Order No. 4

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-New York District

Contractor : The Greeley - Polhemus Group, Inc.

Subcontractor : John Milner Associates, Inc.

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Mariani and Associates, Architects

Title : Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters, Volume I and II.

Series :

Date : 10/87 Length : 938 Contract Number : DACA65-87-C-0069

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army

Contractor : Mariani and Associates, Architects

Subcontractor :

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Crozier First name : Daniel Middle Initial : G.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Investigations Which Accompanied the Construction of the McLean Museum and Other Refurbishing Within Fort Putnam (Letter Report).

Series :

Date : 02/09/76 Length : 24 Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

Contractor : Temple University, Department of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC] as of March 1996

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Eisenberg

First name : Leonard

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Susan Halpern

Title : A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Lake Frederick Drop Zone and Indoor Athletic Facilities Sites, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Series :

Date : 02/80

Length : 68

Contract Number : P.O. #A-55058 (79)

Sponsoring Agency : Interagency Arch. Svc's., Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg., Atlanta, GA

Contractor : P/RA Research, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Fuerst

First name : David

Middle Initial : N.

Secondary Authors : Timothy J. Abel

Title : A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation of the Popolopen Timber Sale Area, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Series :

Date : 06/94

Length : 105

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Military Academy, Dir. of Engineering & Housing, Environmental Management Office

Contractor : Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Environmental Division, Fort Drum, NY

Subcontractor :

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Glover

First name : Suzanne

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Dianna Doucette

Title : Cultural Resources Investigation Stony Lonesome II Housing Facility, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Series : Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Report No. 368-2

Date : 10/90

Length : 219

Contract Number : DACAW51-89-D-0016, Work Order No. 2

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-New York District

Contractor : Alpine Ocean Seismic Survey, Inc.

Subcontractor : The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

MCX List of References for United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC] as of March 1996

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Oberon

First name : Stephen

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Final Report: Cultural Resources Investigation, National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Study of the Dassori Farmstead Complex, Stony Lonesome United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Series :

Date : 01/14/94

Length : 109

Contract Number : DACW51-92-D-0003, Delivery Order 0009

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-New York District

Contractor : WCH Industries, Inc./Boston Affiliates, Inc.

Subcontractor : Heritage America Ltd.

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Oberon

First name : Stephen

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors : Albert D. LaFrance

Title : Supplementary Archaeological Documentation Proposed Golf Course Modification, United States Military Reservation, Orange County, New York

Series : AR164BX-2-7-93

Date : 07/93

Length : 22

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

Contractor : Greenman-Pedersen, Inc.

Subcontractor : Heritage America, Ltd.

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Oberon

First name : Stephen

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors : Albert D. LaFrance, Kenneth W. Emery

Title : Archaeological Documentation for Proposed Golf Course Redesign and Improvements, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Series : AR164 AB-1-12-92

Date : 12/92

Length : 62

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

Contractor : Greenman - Pedersen, Inc.

Subcontractor : Heritage America, Ltd.

MCX List of References for United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC] as of March 1996

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Pieper

First name : Richard

Middle Initial : D.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Documentation of the Ice House (Building #644), United States Military Academy, West Point, New York HABS #NY-5708-58.

Series :

Date : 03/87

Length : 5

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Richard D. Pieper, Architectual Conservator

Subcontractor :

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Rood

First name : E.

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Investigation and Partial Renovation of Redoubt #4.

Series :

Date : 1975

Length : 25

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

Contractor : Temple University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Rood

First name : E.

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : The Partial Restoration of Fort Putnam.

Series :

Date : 1975

Length : 28

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY

Contractor : Temple University

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for United States Military Academy, New York [TRADOC] as of March 1996

Subject property : United States Military Academy, NY

Last name : Schrabisch

First name : Max

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeology of Southern New York (Unpublished Manuscript On File at New York State Museum).

Series :

Date : 1936

Length : 191

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX V

**NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE
REFERENCES FOR
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK**

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archaeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. and Heritage Studies, Inc.

1984 *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation, U. S. Army Training Center and The United States Military Academy, Volumes I and II*. Submitted to Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service.